

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

Published by Chattanooga News Co.
George F. Milton, Editor.
Walter C. Johnson, Business Manager.
Entered Postoffice as Second-Class Mail.
Rates of Subscription—By carrier: One week, 10c; one month, 35c. By mail: Six months, \$2.15; twelve months, \$4.00.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use for republication all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Subscriber to International News Service and Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Don't talk nor even sneeze. Buy bonds.

Turkey would like to quit before any more wings are amputated.

It is also the purpose of the war to free the people of Germany.

It is now contended that Prince Max has not registered as a democrat.

The grand march toward Berlin has begun with 250,000 boches leading the procession.

Poland has been dismembered for generations, yet Poland remains a living entity.

Butter is said to be \$7 a pound in Belgium. When moves us to wonder who eats it.

Prince Max will have to speak quick or it will be too late for him to evacuate France.

The "flu" is something terrible, but it has not checked Chattanooga's liberty loan drive.

President Wilson's statement seems to have given satisfaction everywhere but in the senate.

Austria just comes right out and admits it has to have peace. It is also tired of fighting for it.

The dear ladies must have finer fur. White fox skins are bringing more than \$40 apiece at St. Louis.

If it shall be ascertained that the kaiser is responsible for the Spanish influenza, it is good night.

An exchange makes inquiry as to whether the kaiser's press agent should be known as the Potsdam liar.

Peace with honor, not peace with the German autocracy. — Chicago News. But we have no war with honor.

As an offset the kaiser may demand that its peace conference consider the alleged use of sawed-off shotguns.

What is this we hear about consulting with the reichstag? Has the partnership with the deity been terminated?

An American admiral has refused to be decorated. Perhaps he is satisfied with his pulchritude just as the matter stands.

Secretary McAdoo has reminded senators that speeding the revenue bill discussion and passage is the best sort of war talk.

Everything seems to get around to those who wait. After two years' drought west Texas has been visited by a good rain.

It might be found a simpler matter to state the issues of the war were it not for the fact that an election is just around the corner.

Gov. A. O. Stanley, who is running for senator in Kentucky, has declared for suffrage. Straws still indicate the direction of the breeze.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal declares that if the kaiser wishes to abdicate, McAdoo can probably arrange to take over the estate.

Looks as though Chattanooga would come up smiling with its quota long before the time limit is called on the drive—notwithstanding the Spanish "flu."

While Senator Lodge ridicules Wilson's questions, nobody has heard of Prince Max "snapping" his fingers over the easy time he has in answering them.

According to prevailing rumors the 100,000,000,000 marks indemnity which had been assessed as this country's contribution has been scaled down considerably.

The kaiser could save freight charges by leaving everything which now remains in Belgium. He will hardly be permitted to get away with much more.

A New York congressman says it would take the American forces in France fifty-one days to pass a given point. Not when they are going in the direction of Berlin.

Retreat is expressed that Gen. Gorras, the first sanitarian of his time, is to be retired from the army on account of the age limit. It may be a pathetic sort of thought, but we will grow old.

Discussing the recent Nation incident the Louisville Post expresses the opinion that newspaper censorship should never have been made a duty of the postoffice department. We agree thoroughly. At the same time, we do not happen to think of anybody whose duty it should be.

A student of the subject declares that "no animal approaches the sheep in converting weeds and waste into wool and mutton. There is a wealth of food and raiment in the wasted grass and weeds of barnlots, fields and road-sides." But unfortunately these wastes shelter sheep-killing dogs.

Artemus Ward once said that it would have been money in Jeff Davis' pocket had he never been born. But having negotiated that rash act, he ought to have died as soon as possible. Which induces the reflection that it would have been better for Hindenburg's military reputation if he had died according to rumor.

It is stated that the Belgian army, which is now in the driving business, numbers 140,000 men. It is amazing that so many were safely got out when the country was overrun. Until within the past few weeks they have done little fighting for several months, the purpose apparently being to save them to head the grand march home.

A MOMENTOUS DECISION

These are momentous hours at Potsdam. Napoleon signing his abdication at Fontainebleau, his nephew at Sedan, may have been oppressed with the very thoughts which are passing through the mind of the egomaniac who sits today in conference with his generals and the rulers of the states of the German empire. It is a great nation that they are pondering.

Unquestionably Germany is chastened. "The good German word" is ticked and blunted and bent. Hindenburg has departed. Who has done this? Democratic nations, despised for their lack of attention to military matters, are especially pacifist America, with scarcely any army at all and led by a bespectacled schoolmaster, who appealed not to the doctrine of force, but laid stress on spiritual weapons and spoke the language of Christianity. Does the German mind yet fully realize what has happened and will Prince Maximilian of Baden, one of the few of the upper class who is convinced of the failure of militarism be permitted to accept the president's terms?

These terms are not unfair. To any other nation then Germany they would not be hurtful to pride. But to the Prussian military mind no doubt the ultimatum that every German uniform shall be off the soil of France and Belgium and Italy before we will even consider the question of armistice is one that will not be answered in the affirmative unless the military resources are well nigh exhausted.

Complete as must be the metamorphosis in the sword rattling warriors in front of us before they are willing to sound the retreat we are even yet of the opinion that they are going to withdraw. The reason is that the German people, including a larger and larger percentage of the military class, is becoming more and more convinced that a victory at arms is impossible. Von Kuehlmann for his plain statement of that fact in the reichstag lost his position. But since that time Foch's blows have fallen with more and more force and the situation on the western front grows desperate. Even the most simple minded of those at home must see it.

More and more, too, the German people have realized that Woodrow Wilson was a sincere friend of all humanity, and that the program he has outlined for the federation of the world offered an opportunity for Germany and the central powers to re-establish themselves and take place once more in the family of nations, with a possibility of future prosperity, and with realization of greater liberty and individual freedom in their own governments.

The fourteen conditions which the president set out in his Jan. 8 speech will preserve Germany rather than crush it. True Alsace Lorraine will have to be surrendered and a free Poland established, along with autonomy for the Slavs and Bohemians, but with free economic relations between all these lands, and the burden of military establishments gotten from under the world would be all the better for such breaking down of big empires.

Germany would no longer face any menace on the east. Indeed it could be the most potent factor in the restoration of Central Asia need not be suspended, for with such a plan as the president has outlined, investors of countries might unite financially in such worthy schemes.

The president intends that geography shall not count so much in the future as free trade and good feeling. And so the farseeing leaders in Germany have recognized that the president did not intend to destroy Germany or visit vindictive punishment on it and they favor accepting his terms. Will the kaiser and the war lords yield? Can the leopard change his spots? It would be one of the miracles of this modern age if such occurred, and one need not be surprised if the war goes on. But if recent events mean anything they mean that there are forces at work in Germany which the war lords cannot control, and if they attempt now to stop the peace movement they will face revolution and the establishment of a government which will put itself in the hands of our good president so far as a war settlement is concerned.

WEST IS IMPATIENT.

A timely rain in California is made the occasion of an editorial on hydro-electric power by the San Francisco Chronicle. It was pointed out that while the shower might decrease somewhat the demand for irrigation, it was not sufficient to make much start toward filling the mountain reservoirs. The Chronicle remarks that "the shortage of water, coming just at the time of the war demand for power and for increase of irrigated area, ought to bring home to us the unspeakable stupidity of congress in listening to visionaries who imagine that water power development means untold riches to 'speculators' and should, therefore, not be permitted on public land."

It is insisted that the development has been prohibited by congress through the imposition of regulations which investors will not accept, and which, if accepted, would involve high charges to consumers and hamper production. It is further pointed out that, in insisting on terms sure to provoke controversy, even if development were undertaken, the president's demands will continue to lock up the waters which belong to the states and the people. Here again is observed an outcropping of states' rights doctrine. The upshot of the story is, the Chronicle blames the shortage of power, now prevailing, upon Washington. There is manifest an evident desire to find a goat, but with all that, there is basis for that paper's censure. While the water power situation has its complicated features, it is by no means an insoluble problem. There has, in fact, as the Chronicle insinuates, been too much of visionary theorizing and too little application of practical common sense. It seems only necessary to declare that this or that feature eternally destroys the proposition without any sort of explanation of which this is so.

In the meantime, we get nowhere. The west is particularly restive. It is in the west where the demand for development is most urgent, though the need is universal. The Chronicle concludes with the rather peevish declaration that "the Pacific coast is the one great section of the country where national interests demand the encouragement of development."

It is stated that the Belgian army, which is now in the driving business, numbers 140,000 men. It is amazing that so many were safely got out when the country was overrun. Until within the past few weeks they have done little fighting for several months, the purpose apparently being to save them to head the grand march home.

greatest possible development of hydro-electric power. The state owns the water and will gladly have it used. The government controls the reservoir sites and warns everybody off. Of the total potential hydro-electric power in the country the geological survey estimates that 41.17 per cent. is in the Pacific states, and, so far as the authorities at Washington can prevent it, it is not allowed to be used. It refuses to allow the water to be stored on its premises by imposing prohibitory requirements. But congress is not bothering about water power. It is more interested in playing politics. Just now, it is trying to cross the peace bridge before reaching it.

SUBSCRIBE! SUBSCRIBE!

The president's appeal for support of the liberty loan is timely. There is such a deep impression formed by current events that the war is nearly over that it is difficult to secure the same vim behind the efforts for the loan. People think it not necessary to subscribe. They are vastly mistaken. In the first place nothing may come of the notes passing back and forth between the belligerents. In the second place, even if they do open an approach to peace it will be a long time before all the details are arranged, and in that period it would never do for the United States to relax for an instant in its preparations. The fourth liberty loan should be made the most successful of all the loans, and thus the kaiser and his tumbling associates will see that Uncle Sam is thoroughly behind the president.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

A rather unusual situation is reported from Pennsylvania. There may be plenty of politics there, but the lines of party division are somewhat mixed. To go back to the preliminary or primary campaign, it is noted that prohibition seems to have been the paramount issue in both parties. In the republican party the dyes won by a big majority and nominated William C. Sproul for governor. In the democratic primary the wets succeeded in naming Eugene C. Bonnell.

The most interesting feature of the attempt of the two parties to take exactly opposite positions on the great temperance issue is the way voters of the parties are taking to the situation. The most notable defections reported from the democrats are no less personages than Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the democratic national committee, and A. Mitchell Palmer, democratic committeeman for Pennsylvania. These have refused to give Mr. Bonnell their support. No explanation beyond this has been offered. It is not, therefore, known whether they will actually support Mr. Sproul, the republican candidate.

It has not been stated whether Messrs. McCormick and Palmer have any other objections than the liquor issue to Mr. Bonnell. It is generally known, however, that Mr. Palmer has been very active in tracing the connections between brewers and distillers with alleged German propaganda in this country, also their efforts to purchase newspaper support. Mr. Palmer inclines somewhat to the conviction that the liquor interests have not been loyal during the progress of the great war.

No predictions are offered as to the result of the breaking up of Pennsylvania party lines. It is quite likely that Mr. Bonnell hopes to receive a large portion of the liquor republican vote in the big cities. Unless he can do this his chances of being governor do not appear very bright.

THERE AND HERE.

If it were necessary, the following observation by Ellis M. Parker, of Los Angeles, in a Washington interview, ought to hearten Americans to put the victory loan over the top:

"Germany is at present engaged in raising her last war loan. I believe it will fail. So far it has proved a fiasco. Meantime, in spite of German propaganda, the United States is going over the top. I have made a very careful study of German finances. News coming from the very heart of Germany through Zurich, Switzerland, plainly shows that the Hohenzollerns' hour of financial destiny is at hand. Without interest or conviction the kaiserized press is urging the people to subscribe. Facing military defeat, economic experts of the central powers are frankly stating the hopelessness of financial reconstruction. Each person is being forewarned that they will be obliged to share in the 'martyrdom' of the fatherland."

The German people are being begged to subscribe if they "don't want our steel wall in the west broken." Further along Mr. Ellis says in conclusion: "The German government, I am informed, is not denying its obligation, but makes every effort to keep the anxieties of the people down by saying that its enemies are also on the verge of financial ruin. In answer to this propaganda the British oversubscribed their last loan. The United States will more than subscribe its fourth loan. This will be our answer to Germany, and I very strongly suspect it to be a knock-out for the financiers of Kultur. Buy a bond."

That covers the situation about as well as we could hope to do. An oversubscription of the American loan will do more to paralyze the German war lords than any single stroke of Foch could possibly expect to do. It's up to you.

We are passing through a trying period and everyone must display fortitude. With proper observance of the precautions counseled by the health department we should in a short time be free from the pestilence which is on us. There is no reason for panic. Of the total number of cases of bad cold or old-fashioned grip very few are of the new influenza, and the latter disease is not often serious. Very few of the cases go into pneumonia and with proper nursing that is not often fatal.

Ludendorff has been called to Berlin for "conference." It is not likely this time that there will be any argument between him and the kaiser as to who is emperor.

A rumor was again current yesterday that the kaiser had abdicated, and while not much credence was given to it, the probability that such a course was under consideration was thought more than likely. Thrones at this particular time have come to be very uncertain propositions. Sovereigns in both Austria and Turkey have died since the war began, a revolution dethroned and executed the czar of Russia and kings in Greece and Bulgaria have abdicated. The kaiser seems about due to reach the same. It is his time. But in his case, the heir apparent is no more tolerable than the present kaiser. It is the

WANTED: RELIABLE SECURITY



STEEL AND PEACE.

A few days ago the New York Evening Post published as special correspondence from Pittsburgh an interesting review of the steel situation under the caption of "Reconstruction." The question of "what will occur in steel after the war," was discussed at considerable length. It was declared that the question cannot be answered by making an inventory of the steel required in Europe for reconstruction purposes and in the United States to make up for delayed domestic needs. Both of these are unknown quantities. It is recognized that the coming of peace will operate to cancel most of the orders that are now being filled for these are very largely war orders. Not all are government orders, it is true, but they are for such products as are thought to contribute directly or indirectly to the prosecution of the war. It is also noted that the prices agreed upon for steel products are not permanent—not even for the duration of the war. They only cover a three months period at a time, hence future prices must be considered along with probable demand.

A rough estimate of the present output of steel assigns, out of every ten tons, two to three tons for shells, one to two tons for domestic railroads, one to two tons for shipbuilding, two to three tons for military operations other than shells and one to two tons for civilian use which is considered essential to the prosecution of the war. Of these various items, railroads, shipbuilding and civilian demands may be reasonably expected to continue, but even in them there may be some slowing up to await price adjustments. In its summary, the review estimates that the orders which may be absolutely counted upon will equal about half the present volume.

It is, of course, inevitable that readjustments in the industry will create some derangements, but these will hardly last long. Domestic and commercial demands may be expected to show large increases, much larger than heretofore. Production has probably been above normal on account of the war. It need not be considered a signal for depression if there should be a slight relaxation when peace returns. It seems reasonable, however, to believe that the measurable readjustment to normal conditions after peace need not require much longer time than did the development of abnormal conditions to meet war's needs.

The foregoing speculation is mainly important as showing that the business world considers matters as approaching a crisis in the war situation. The several peace drives have instigated a state of expectancy in commercial and industrial as well as political circles. It is realized that all the probabilities indicate that peace is approaching and that it is the part of wisdom to prepare for it. Much of the shock and confusion may be avoided by anticipation and preparation.

VIVIANI'S TRIBUTE.

As fine a tribute as has been penned was contained in what M. Viviani, the great French statesman, said of President Wilson's reply to Prince Maximilian. "The note is firm without brutality," he said, "lofty but devoid of that insolence with which Germany has so often accompanied her trampling of the vanquished. It is substantial, furnishing irrefutable arguments for the reason and conscience of everybody, even Germany. Some might have preferred that it be more trenchant, but when blood is flowing from so many gaping wounds no man can lightly answer with a simple denial such proposals—without leaving to Germany the apparent profit of an appeal to humanity." How true, Senators Lodge and Poindexter and other republican critics might well ponder these words. M. Viviani closes by summing up the situation:

"If the German designs are honest we shall see it. If they wish to deceive the world—still prey to that mental blemish which makes them inferior—we shall also see it. It is for Prince Maximilian of Baden to speak." It is interesting to note in this connection that a committee of the French deputies has endorsed the president's

more than ever. May I humbly suggest the following prayer for use of everybody in their homes. It is not of my composition, but is found in the Book of Common Prayer and is probably centuries old:

"O, Almighty God, the Lord of life and death, of sickness and health, regard our supplications, we beseech Thee, and as Thou hast thought fit to visit us for our sins with great sickness and mortality, in the midst of Thy judgment, O Lord, remember mercy. Have pity upon us miserable sinners and withdraw from us the grievous sickness with which our city and nation have been afflicted."

May this Thy fatherly correction have its due influence upon us by leading us to consider how frail and uncertain our life—that we may apply our hearts unto that heavenly wisdom which, in the end will bring us to everlasting life, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen."

Let us not forget to pray all the more earnestly at home and by ourselves, even though public safety demands temporarily, that we violate the injunction of the Apostle: "Forbear not the assembling of yourselves together."

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

Then Christian brethren of all names, Jewish brethren and all who believe in a Merciful Father in heaven, let us pray.

WYTHE LEIGH KINSOLVING.

MARLEY 2 1/2 IN.
DEVON 2 1/4 IN.
ARROW
COLLARS
CLUETT PEARSON & CO. LONDON, ENGLAND

The difference between a pessimist and an optimist is a cup of

Maxwell House
COFFEE

"It turns up the corners of the mouth."

Good coffee is one of the good things of life that anyone can enjoy. Get Maxwell House of your grocer. In sealed tins only. Whole, ground (steel cut), or pulverized.

CHEEK-NEAL COFFEE CO.
Nashville, Houston, Jacksonville, Richmond

THE AMERICAN
VOLUNTEER STATE LIFE BUILDING

Where is your Liberty Loan Button?

Where is your Liberty Loan Button?

Where is your Liberty Loan Button?

Where is your Liberty Loan Button?

Where is your Liberty Loan Button?

Where is your Liberty Loan Button?

You will be interested in our great display of the newest models in

Coats for Women at \$21, \$33, up to \$75

Suits for Women at \$21, \$27, up to \$69

Dresses for Women at \$15, \$27, up to \$45

Because they represent a very big saving from what others charge for garments no better than ours

American Clothing Co.

Volunteer State Life Building

CORNER GEORGIA AVENUE AND MARKET HOUSE SQUARE